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taxes. And for every dollar we reduce in state aid, that is in fact an increase in property tax of \$1.00. Just like when we reduce state aid to K-12, they are indeed going to increase their property tax by an equal amount or that same dollar. So we are shifting from state aid to property tax. The real concern is, there are 403 municipalities, cities and villages, that don't have local option sales tax. That doesn't include Omaha or Lincoln or the 31 cities of the first class...let me back off, 30, Ralston does not have a sales tax. So those revenues don't come back to those municipalities. You know, if you think of the Palisades, or the Bassetts, or the Bloomfields, or the small cities around Nebraska that are up against the lid already, the 45-cent lid, they have nowhere to go. We cut their state aid. They have no way to recapture that. About half of those cities...we've got about 240 cities in the state that are already at their maximum 45 cents. Now, you know, an argument might be that, well, those cities are small cities. They're out in western Nebraska. Maybe 10 percent of the people in Nebraska are affected. Well, in fact, 10 percent of our people are affected. This is important. We just had an argument, most of the morning, or a discussion, on the economic development conditions in greater Nebraska. And we voted to support that. This is the same thing. This is about the small cities and villages in Nebraska that are...that will lose their state aid, and have lost state aid. And, folks, they're hurting. The Municipal Equalization Fund was created by this body in 1996. And it's not General Fund money. And I think we all understand that. We're taking money from municipalities that have been receiving it from insurance premium tax and a 3 percent state collection of sales tax. The fund was created at the same time that LB 1114 was passed, that established the levy limit and the spending lid. The Municipal Equalization Fund was created to help assist those cities and villages whose property tax levies are at or near 45 cents. And again, that's our small rural communities. It was established, again, by taking funds from other programs. Then dollars went to municipalities. The Legislature returned these funds to municipalities by statute because the money for the Municipal Equalization Fund came from money that originally went to municipalities through, again, the insurance premium and the 3 percent administrative fee on our local option sales tax. The distribution of funds under the